



St George Private Hospital Expansion Kogarah

Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment

Final

October 2025

St George Private Hospital Expansion Kogarah

Statement of Heritage Impact and
Archaeological Assessment

Final

Prepared by
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited

On behalf of
Aklan Projects Pty Ltd

Project Director: Tim Adams
Project Manager: Melissa Moritz
Report No.: 32028/ R02
Date: October 2025



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Umwelt acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing values, culture and connection to the land, waters and sky.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present.

The below image is from the artwork *Yapung Maryiyang* (Pathway Forward) by Saretta Fielding.



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Executive Summary

Akalan Projects Pty Ltd (Akalan) propose the redevelopment and upgrade of existing facilities at St George Private Hospital as well as the construction of a new 7-storey clinical tower on Hogben Street (the Project), both located in Kogarah, New South Wales (**Figure 1.1**).

This statement of heritage impacts (SoHI) and archaeological assessment has been prepared in support of the State Significant Development Application (SSD-86969958) being prepared for the expansion of the St George Private Hospital (the 'Project'). The Project consists of two components; upgrades to the existing main hospital campus, including a new emergency department and the construction of a new health services facility.

This heritage assessment is required as the Project is situated within 200 metres (m) of multiple locally listed heritage items (**Section 2.2**) of potential built heritage and/or historical archaeological potential, and impacts to these items as a result of the Project must be considered.

Summary of Impacts

Built Heritage

- The proposed works will not directly (physically) impact any locally listed heritage items
- The Project will have a visual impact on two heritage items located in the vicinity (#1193 'Shop and residence' and #1176 'Shop and residence'), but no visual impact on any other heritage items
 - Visual impacts to both of these items relate to the visibility of the new clinical tower within existing views to these items. The clinical tower will, due to its proposed scale, be visible within views to these items. However, views to these items and their general settings have already been impacted by multi-storey contemporary development, with both items being situated in a highly developed urban environment where such development is both expected and common. Given the existing context of these items, the proposed clinical tower will not necessarily result in a significantly greater degree of visual impact than existing contemporary development already has
 - The principal (front) façades of these items will not be obscured, with existing views to them maintained
 - Principal views from the front façades of the items will also be maintained. Views from the side (southern) façade of #1193 'Shop and residence' will be impacted, however these views are non-significant and do not contribute to the heritage significance of the item in any way.
- Overall, these indirect (visual) impacts are assessed to be acceptable given the context of the heritage items and the extent to which their contexts and settings have already been altered by comparable contemporary development.

Historical Archaeology

- Within the northern portion of the Project Area the construction footprint will encompass the entirety the area and will require substantial earthworks and excavation. Within the southern portion of the Project Area, upgrade works to the existing St George Hospital main campus will generally require low levels of ground disturbance, with sub-surface works limited to the external landscaping and installations of a gas storage system.
- There is moderate potential for archaeological material to be present within the northern portion of the Project Area and low potential for material to be present within the southern portion of the Project Area.
- Archaeological material within the northern portion, if present, has the potential to be of local significance. Archaeological material within the southern portion, if present, is not anticipated to be of significance. As such, no further investigation of the southern portion is recommended with regard to historical archaeology.
- The proposed project would result in substantial disturbance within the northern portion and the likely complete removal of any archaeological material, if present. As archaeological material within the northern portion of the Project Area has the potential to be of local significance, it is recommended that archaeological investigation be undertaken prior works commencing.

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1.0 Introduction

This combined Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) and Archaeological Assessment has been prepared on behalf of Akalan Projects Pty Ltd (Akalán) in support of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act, 1979). The SSDA seeks approval for the expansion of the St George Private Hospital (hereafter, the Project'). Project details are outlined in **Section 1.1** below.

Development approval for the Project will be sought as an SSD (SSD-86969958). Industry-standard Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued for the Project on 30 June 2025, requiring a review of Environmental Heritage and the compilation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), supported by this report.

This heritage assessment is required as the Project is situated within 200 m of multiple locally listed heritage items (**Section 2.2**) of potential built heritage and/or historical archaeological potential, and impacts to these items as a result of the Project must be considered.

1.1 The Project

The SSDA seeks consent for two (2) components:

- **Clinical Tower** - The proposed new health services facility (hospital) will be located on land that is bound by three road frontages, being Princes Highway to the east (a classified road), Hogben Street to the north, and Bank Lane to the west. This site comprises eight adjoining allotments of land, known as 119–129 Princes Highway, Kogarah, and 2 Hogben Street, Kogarah.
 - The proposed clinical tower footprint currently accommodates a hard-stand parking lot, providing approximately 76 carparking spaces and a two-storey commercial premises (subject to separate demolition), which is attached to the existing multi-storey health services facility at 2 South Street, Kogarah.
- The **clinical tower** footprint is herein referred to as the 'northern portion' of the Project Area.
- **Main Hospital Campus** - The existing hospital is located at 1 South Street, Kogarah which is also known as 1A South Street, Kogarah. St George Private Hospital is currently bound by two road frontages, being South Street to the north and Princes Highway (a classified road) to the east.

The **main hospital campus** footprint is herein referred to as the 'southern portion' of the Project Area.

Works associated with the clinical tower site will comprise:

- Site preparation works and bulk earthworks, including tree clearing.
- Construction of a seven (7) storey health services facility (hospital) equating to a total GFA of 9,952 sqm.
- Construction of a five (5) level basement carpark including a radiation oncology unit, providing a total of 241 parking spaces.
- Ancillary office, amenities, and loading dock provisions.

- Basement storage and a substation.
 - Works will equate to an excavation depth of 15 metres below the current ground level (ground level RL +20.650 and basement level RL +5.610).
- Landscaping works.

In addition, approval for the following is sought for the main hospital campus:

- Construction of an emergency department at the northern end of the existing hospital, to be operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Alterations to the South Street frontage, including surfacing and landscaping to facilitate ambulance bays and access requirements.
- Construction of a BOC Gas Cylinder enclosure
- Associated internal re-configurations.

1.2 Project Area

The St George Private Hospital main campus and the proposed clinical tower development area are hereafter collectively referred to as the 'Project Area'.

The Project Area is situated within in the Georges River Local Government Area (LGA), and within the Kogarah town centre (**Figure 1.1** and **Figure 1.2**).

The site is adjoined to the south by an existing multi-storey health services facility, which forms part of the existing St George Private Hospital campus. South Street separates this facility from the main hospital campus, though a connecting sky-bridge provides pedestrian access between the buildings. Further west is the St George Public Hospital, and other surrounding development comprises a mix of commercial premises (typically at ground floor) and medium and high-density residential premises.

On the opposite (eastern) side of Princes Highway is a mix of educational premises including Moorfield Girls High School, James Cook Boys Technology High School, St George High School, and a TAFE NSW campus. Surrounding development on this side of Princes Highway primarily constitutes low density residential premises.

There is a pedestrian bridge that extends from Hogben Street over the Princes Highway, which provides direct access to the eastern side of the highway.

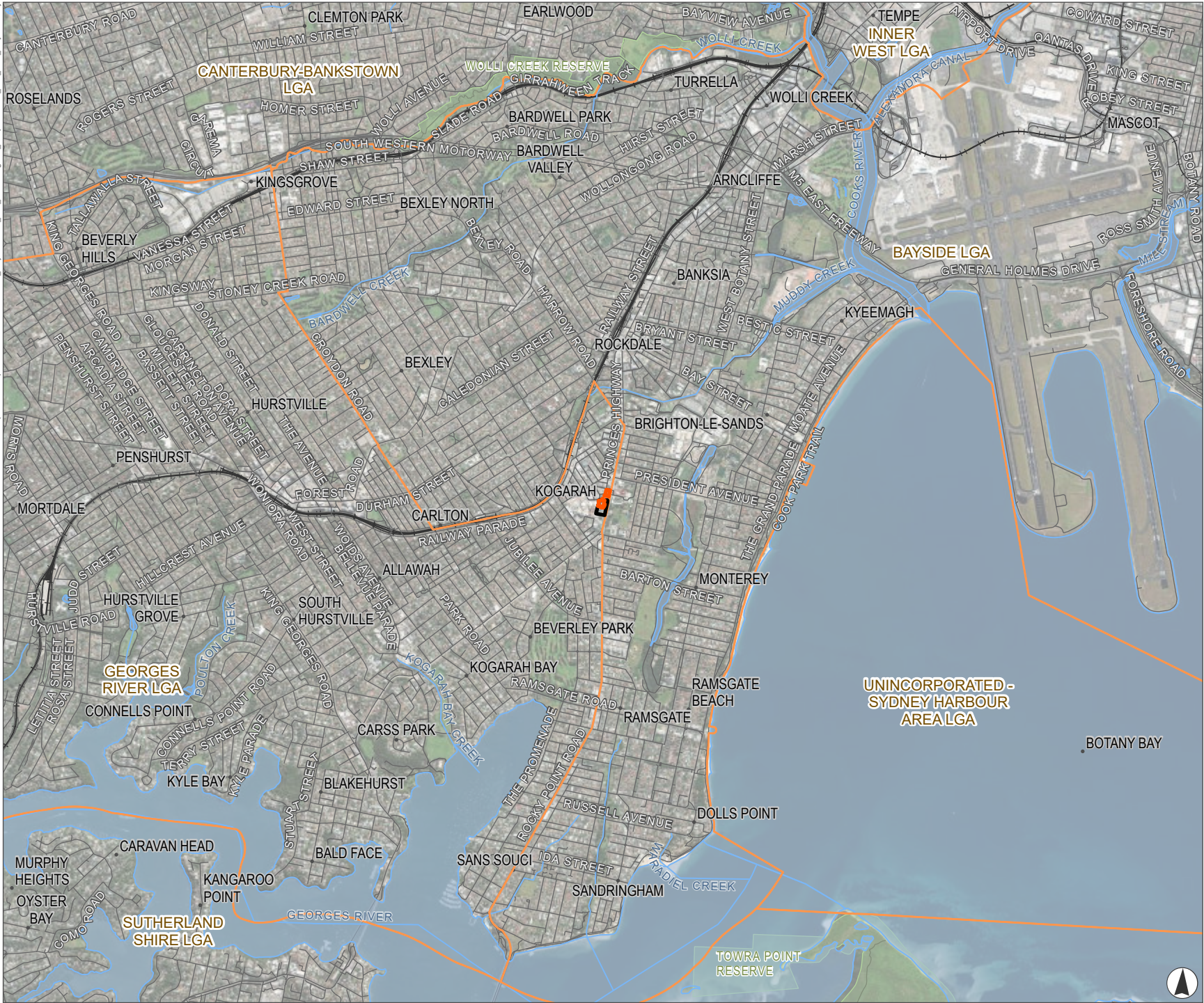
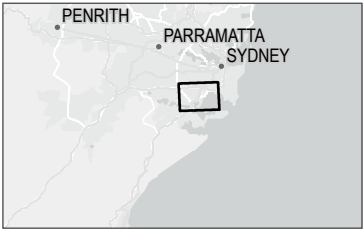


FIGURE 1.1
Project Locality

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - St George Private Hospital
 - Local Government Area
 - NPWS Reserve
 - Road
 - Railway
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody



Scale 1:50,000 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 55



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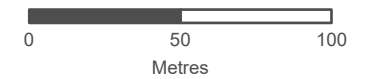
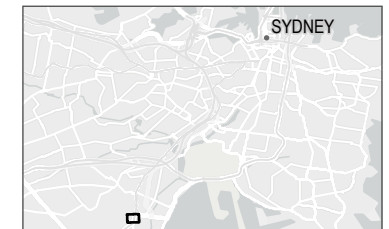
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FIGURE 1.2
Project Area

Legend

-  Project Area
-  St George Private Hospital
-  Local Government Area
-  Road



Scale 1:2,500 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 55



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1.3 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

This report specifically addresses the SEARs requirement for SSD-86969958 outlined below:

20. Environmental Heritage

Where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on the heritage significance of environmental heritage, provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (if potential impacts to archaeological resources are identified), prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines, which assesses any impacts and outlines measures to ensure they are minimised and mitigated.

1.4 The Proponent

The proponent for this investigation is Akalan, a professional project and construction management consultant specialising in building refurbishment, health care facilities and commercial interior fitouts along the east coast of Australia. Key proponent details are presented in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 Proponent Details

Requirement	Details
Full Name/s	Akalan Projects Pty Ltd
Street Address	Suite 212/68 Alexander St, Crows Nest, NSW, 2065
ABN	15 095 839 071

1.5 Methodology

This Statement of Heritage Impact and Historical Archaeological Assessment has been prepared with reference to the following guidelines:

- DCCEEW 2025, Assessing Heritage Significance
- DPE 2023, Guidelines for Preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact

This report has also been prepared with consideration of the best practice principles contained within:

- *The Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999* (Australia ICOMOS 2000) (The Burra Charter).
- NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage NSW) Department of Planning 2009, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'.
- NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage NSW) Department of Planning 2006, *The Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*.

1.6 Limitations

This report has been prepared in relation to the non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage of the Project Area. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) has been prepared separately for the Project (Umwelt, 2025).

1.7 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Alison Fenwick, Umwelt Archaeologist with assistance from Melissa Moritz, Senior Heritage Consultant. Review and technical input has been provided by Karyn Cook, Umwelt Principal Heritage Consultant.

2.0 Statutory and Policy Framework

The following legislation and non-statutory guidelines apply to the management of historical heritage values in NSW. These controls have guided the methodology utilised in this report, noting that not all of the below described pieces of legislation/policies will ultimately apply to the Project as it is classified as SSD.

2.1 Relevant Legislation

2.1.1 State Legislation

2.1.1.1 Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act) is administered by Heritage NSW. The purpose of the Heritage Act is to ensure cultural heritage in NSW is adequately identified and observed. The Heritage Act is the primary item of state legislation affording protection to items of environmental heritage (natural and cultural) in NSW. Under the Heritage Act ‘items of environmental heritage’ include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural, or aesthetic values. State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and are given automatic protection against any activities that may damage an item or place or affect its heritage and/or archaeological significance.

The Heritage Council of NSW, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for heritage in NSW, as constituted under the Heritage Act. The Council is a cross-section of heritage experts, with the Heritage NSW being the operational arm of the Council.

The site is **not** located within the curtilage of an item listed on the SHR.

2.1.1.2 Relics Provision of the Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act affords automatic statutory protection to ‘relics’ which form part of archaeological deposits (except where these provisions are suspended by other prevailing legislation). The Heritage Act defines a ‘relic’ as any deposit, object, or material evidence that:

- relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- is of state or local heritage significance.

Note that Division 4.41 (d) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) specifies that it is not necessary to obtain an approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under Section 139 of the Heritage Act for designated SSD. Projects approved as SSD under the EP&A Act are subject to conditions of approval issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

2.1.1.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EPA Act enables responsibility for heritage (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) to be shared by state and local government agencies. The EP&A Act provides local government with the power to protect items and places of heritage significance in the local area through local environmental plans (LEPs) and development control plans (DCPs).

The EP&A Act requires consideration to be given to environmental impact – including heritage - as part of the land use planning process, and the provisions of the EP&A Act allow for the implementation of LEPs which provide the statutory framework for heritage conservation within a particular LGA.

The Project Area is located within the Kogarah LGA. Part 5 Clause 10 of the Georges River LEP 2021 provides the statutory framework for heritage conservation. The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- a. To conserve the environmental heritage of the Georges River.
- b. To conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, setting and views.
- c. To conserve archaeological sites.
- d. To conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

2.2 Relevant Heritage Listings

The Project Area is not situated within the curtilage of a listed item, nor it is an individually listed heritage item. Further, the Project Area is not located within a Heritage Conservation Area (HCA). It is however, located in proximity to several locally listed heritage items under Schedule 5 of the Georges River LEP 2021.

below outlines the heritage items located within 200 m of the Project Area, and shows the curtilage of these items in relation to the Project Area.

Table 2.1 Heritage Items within 200 m of the Project Area

Item Number	Item Name	Listing	Distance from Project Area
#I193	‘Shop and residence’	Georges River LEP 2021	Project Area is 15 m south-west of the item
#I176	‘Shop and residence’	Georges River LEP 2021	Project Area is 70 m east of the item
#I177	‘Former Sixth Church of Christ Scientist - Grace Chinese Church’	Georges River LEP 2021	Project Area is 115 m south-east of the item
#I165	‘St Patrick’s Catholic Church’	Georges River LEP 2021	Project Area is 115 m north of the item
#I164	‘House and Garden’	Georges River LEP 2021	Project Area is 190 m north-east of the item
#I173	‘House and Garden’	Georges River LEP 2021	Project Area is 200 m north-east of the item

2.2.1 ‘Shop and Residence’ (#1193)

The following information has been sourced directly from the item’s State Heritage Inventory (SHI) listing citation.

2.2.1.1 Description

Victorian Italianate. Face brick with rendered quoins and window/door surrounds. Slate roof and rendered chimneys.

2.2.1.2 Statement of Significance

This two-storey commercial shop and residence is historically significant as it represents one of the banks that were located along one of the major transport routes through the locality c 1880 (The Bank of Australasia). It is a good representative example of the grand Victorian development of civic buildings. It is located within the Station Park Estate subdivision Est c 1885.

2.2.2 ‘Shop and Residence’ (#1176)

The following information has been sourced directly from the item’s SHI listing citation.

2.2.2.1 Description

Victorian filigree. Face brick. Sandstone quoining. Wrought iron 2-storey verandah. A key corner building.

2.2.2.2 Statement of Significance

This residence is locally significant as it represents a grand two storey Victorian residence and former shop c 1890 on a corner block. This development is located within the Station Park Estate subdivision Est c 1885.

2.2.3 ‘Former Sixth Church of Christ Scientist - Grace Chinese Church’ (#1177)

The following information has been sourced directly from the item’s SHI listing citation.

2.2.3.1 Description

Constructed in 1938 by H W. Thompson Pty Ltd, following the design of Peddle Thorp and Walker architects. Located on a prominent corner site, 1A Kensington Street, Kogarah is a part one-storey and part two-storey face brick Inter-War ecclesiastical building with pitched roofs located behind parapets. The building is comprised of an original double storey, octagon-shaped nave located behind single storey street facing elevations built to the street boundary. Located at the intersection of the street elevations is an original splayed entrance with projecting rendered hood accessed by curved brick and tile steps. The original entrance doors consist of two pairs of approximately 2.4 m high four panel timber framed doors with glazed fanlights. Located to both sides of the entrance are original low brick planters. Each street facing elevation has original double-hung timber windows grouped in pairs of three and five separated by brick piers. Each group is linked by an original continuous brick sill and rendered concrete hood. The Premier Street elevation has a secondary entrance which provides access to the church hall. Located at the end of the Kensington Street elevation is a small original

bronze shopfront with a cantilevered street awning. The church building is notable for its extensive brick decoration and detailing, which includes: 1½ soldier course brick parapets with shaped brick copings; vertical brick fins located at parapets; and brick pilasters with shaped brick copings.

2.2.3.2 Statement of Significance

Grace Chinese Church (former Sixth Church of Christ Scientist) is significant at a Local level for its comparatively rare aesthetic, historic and social values. It is a substantially intact single storey Inter-War brick church and former shop designed by Peddle Thorp and Walker displaying Inter-War Art Deco and International stylistic influence. The building is notable for excellent brick detailing which contributes to its overall aesthetic value. Situated on a corner, the place makes a prominent contribution to the streetscape of Kogarah. The place is of importance to a recognisable group within the local community, and is an important element in Kogarah's aesthetic and historical development.

2.2.4 'St Patrick's Catholic Church' (#I165)

The following information has been sourced directly from the item's SHI listing citation.

2.2.4.1 Description

Inter War Gothic. Face brick with stone mouldings to windows, corbels and entrance porticos. Located within the Bowns Park Estate Est 1885.

2.2.4.2 Statement of Significance

The Roman Catholic Church and school have historical significance as they are representative of the progressive development of the area. The Church c 1917, is a grand substantial development located on one of the major transport routes in the locality. The scale of the development reflects the surrounding development of the area and the social standing of the church c. 1920. It is also a good example of an Inter War Gothic Church.

2.2.5 'House and Garden' (#I164)

The following information has been sourced directly from the item SHI listing citation.

2.2.5.1 Description

Federation Carpenter Gothic building with timber boards and detailing.

2.2.5.2 Statement of Significance

This Federation Carpenter Gothic residence is significant as it is rare, in its form and style within its immediate context and within the Kogarah locality. It represents a c. 1900 development overlay.

2.2.6 'House and Garden' (#I173)

The following information has been sourced directly from the item's SHI listing citation.

2.2.6.1 Description

Federation Bungalow. Face brick with timber detailing, slate roof.

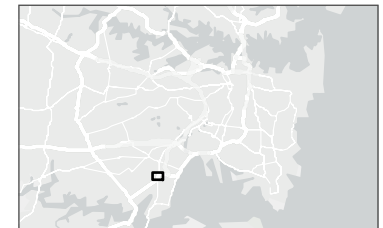
2.2.6.2 Statement of Significance

No. 50 Gray Street is locally significant as it represents a good example of a Federation residence constructed c. 1910 as a later overlay in the Bowns Park Estate subdivision Est c. 1885.



FIGURE 2.1
Relevant Heritage Items

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - St George Private Hospital
 - Project Area Buffer (200m)
 - Road
 - Railway
- Heritage Items**
- Conservation Area - General
 - Item - General



0 50 100
Metres

Scale 1:3,750 at A4
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3.0 Historical Context

3.1 Aboriginal Heritage

The Botany Bay area is considered to have been occupied by the Gweagal on the southern shores and the Gameygal (also spelt Kameygal) on the northern shores (Lawrence, 1996; Attenbrow, 2010). Many of these sources further identify the Kameygal (Gameygal) as being part of the Dharug language group. An original anonymous source, now attributed to Governor Arthur Phillip, Judge-Advocate David Collins and Captain John Hunter in 1790–1792 spelt the group name as Kamey-gal and may be derived from the Aboriginal name Ka-may (alternatively Kamay or Gamay) for Botany Bay. Contemporary references also refer to Kamay as the name for Botany Bay in the Dharawal language.

An in-depth review of the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Project Area is available in Umwelt (2025).

3.2 Development of the Suburb

The initial occupation of the Botany Bay area by European colonists occurred rapidly following the landing of the First Fleet in 1788. A British settlement was established at Botany Bay in 1788, and acted as a colony for principally European convicts (Liston, 2017). The beginnings of European occupation of the Botany area were largely informal, with formal land grants not being awarded until the following century. Land was cleared of vegetation as public and private farms were established to feed the growing European population (Liston, 2017). European expansion was made permanent at Botany Bay in 1809 with the first land grants being awarded by Governor Macquarie (Conroy, 2017).

Land grants to the neighbouring Municipality of Kogarah followed shortly after, with Capt. John Townson and his brother Dr. Robert Townson being awarded 2,250 and 1,605 acres respectively in 1810 (Malliate, 1973). James Chandler was awarded 1,200 acres in 1831 and included an area on which the modern-day Kogarah train station would be built approximately 400 m to the northwest of the Project Area. Dr. Townson established an orchard and built a house, only to sell the property to Simeon Lord, a prominent landowner in the Botany region to the northeast of Kogarah, in 1812 (Malliate, 1973). During the earliest phases of settlement, timber was in high demand for general use and the felling of quality timber was a key task. The clearance of vegetation opened up swathes of land for agricultural or pastoral use and facilitated the development of smaller scale farms and market gardens. Agriculture was limited in part to the variable quality of the soil and the presence of patches of sandy or swampy land (Tropman & Tropman Architects, 1994).

By the 1830s, large numbers of relatively small landholdings had been taken up within the St George Parish, ranging from 60–100 acres of land. This settlement was more focused in the fertile land between Salt Pan Creek and Wolli Creek. To the south of Wolli Creek, the settlement pattern was vastly different, with larger grants dominating the land. Portions of land in the east and south remained unoccupied through the 1830s and 1840s (**Figure 3.1**). The Townson's would come to complain about their large landholdings (1605 and 1950 acres respectively), due to the grounds being unfit for grazing, cultivation and generally unusable outside of timber getting. In the 1828 census, the district around Botany Bay had a population of only 184 inhabitants, predominately men (Tropman & Tropman Architects, 1994).



Figure 3.1 Parish of St George, c. 1840s

Source: State Library NSW

The approximate location of the Project Area is indicated via the red circle.

In the 1850 and 1860s, the original larger estates began to be subdivided into smaller allotments, consisting of 10–50 acres of land. This subdivision opened up new land opportunities for settlers and encouraged an improvement of public infrastructure such as the roadways. By the later 1860s, the district was known to be agriculturally based and the inhabitants were mostly market gardeners. During this period, smaller distinct communities began to emerge in areas such as Rockdale, Peakhurst and Kogarah. Public and social institutions such as churches and schools were soon established to cater to these communities, and were generally found on those main lines of communication with Sydney, such as Kogarah Road (now the Princes Highway) or Rocky Point Road, as much of the area remained densely vegetated (Tropman & Tropman Architects, 1994).

Prior to the 1860s to 1880s, transportation in the district was very limited due to a lack of reliable roadways and the difficulties in crossing the various watercourses. Both Wolli Creek and the Cooks River cut off the communities of St George Parish from the more central Sydney district. Although roadways were formalised and much improved in the 1860s, and a daily coach offered a service to Sydney, this impacted the growth of the area. Kogarah Road would become an important transport

route in the mid-1870s, with multiple inns and public houses being erected along its route to cater to both travellers and businesses. By the late 1870s, news of a potential railway line was circulated and by 1884 the line had reached Hurstville. This line had stations at Arncliffe, Rockdale, Kogarah and Hurstville. A steam tram line was also opened in 1887, connecting Kogarah Station to Sans Souci, running down Rocky Point Road. Such improvements in public transportation and general access to the area encouraged the further subdivision and sale of land in the area. Kogarah quickly became a 'railway suburb' (see **Figure 3.2**) and was declared as a municipality in December 1885 (**Figure 3.3**). The area was advertised as having all the virtues of nature, including fishing, boating, shooting and a generally charming atmosphere. Prospective buyers from the Sydney city area viewed such characteristics as ideal for improving their health from living in the crowded conditions of the city (Tropman & Tropman Architects, 1994). This renders the c. 1860s to c. 1880s an important period in the development of Kogarah, being the period in which commercial and residential development began in earnest effectively creating a town centre and establishing the township more formally.

Between 1911 and the 1930s, the population of Kogarah rapidly increased from a few thousand to upwards of 30,000 people. This increase was not isolated to Kogarah, but was part of the wider expansion of the Sydney region during the inter-war period (Tropman & Tropman Architects, 1994).



Figure 3.2 Kogarah Township Auction Notice, c. 1884

Source: State Library NSW

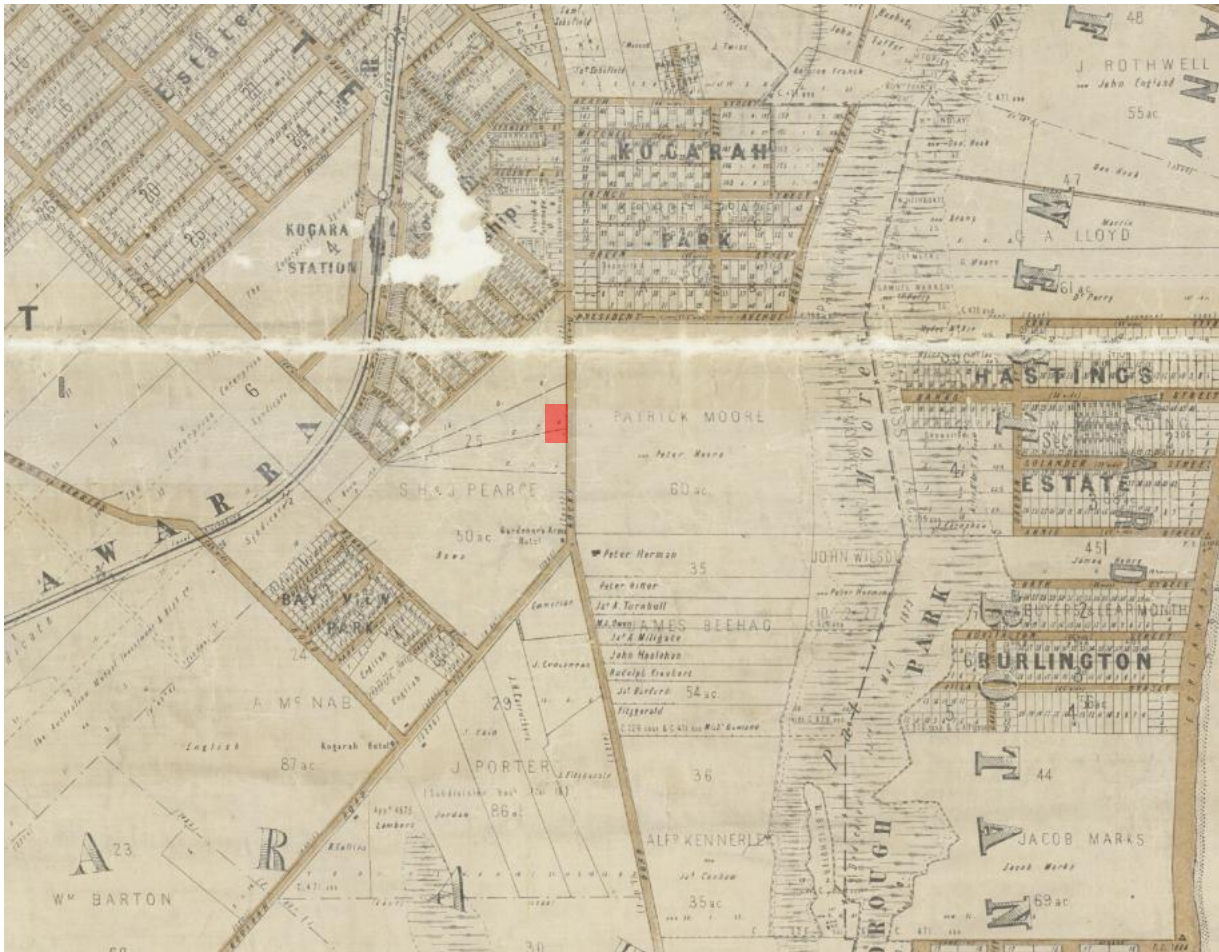


Figure 3.3 1885 Plan Illustrating the Subdivision of Land in Kogarah

Source: State Library NSW

The approximate location of the Project Area is shown in red.

3.3 Development of the Project Area

3.3.1 Early Subdivision and Commercial Development

The Project Area is situated within Portion 25 of the Parish of St George, which encompassed a total of 55 acres of land. By 1853, the land had been granted to Simon H. & James Pearce and potentially leased to a 'Bown'. At this early stage, the Gardener's Arms Hotel is shown as the only structure within the landholding and is situated at the junction of Rocky Point Road and Kogarah Road to the south and outside of the Project Area (see **Figure 3.4**). There is no documentary evidence to suggest that either the northern or southern section of the Project Area were developed at this time.

In September of 1885, the land between Emma Street (now Kensington Street) and Rocky Point Road (now Princes Highway), which encompasses both the northern and southern portions of the Project Area, was put up for public auction. The auction notice, shown in **Figure 3.4**, clearly shows that the northern portion of the current Project Area had been partially developed prior to this time, and contained multiple structures, including a post office. The southern portion of the Project Area is shown as vacant, but subdivided into smaller lots suitable for residential development.

Subdivision of both the northern and southern portions of the Project Area occurred from 1885 into the early 1900s, and facilitated commercial and residential development, resulting in numerous owners of allotments within the Project Area (see **Table 3.1** and **Table 3.2**). Of these landholders, the vast majority were industrious, but not all operated out of, or resided within, their purchased lots. A prominent landholder was John Abraham South, who was a merchant and later the postmaster of the first Kogarah Post Office. This post office was likely that situated in the northern portion of the Project Area (see **Section 3.3.2**). South was married to Eliza South, who was a storekeeper, and their family continued to have a commercial presence in the area through to at least the 1940s.

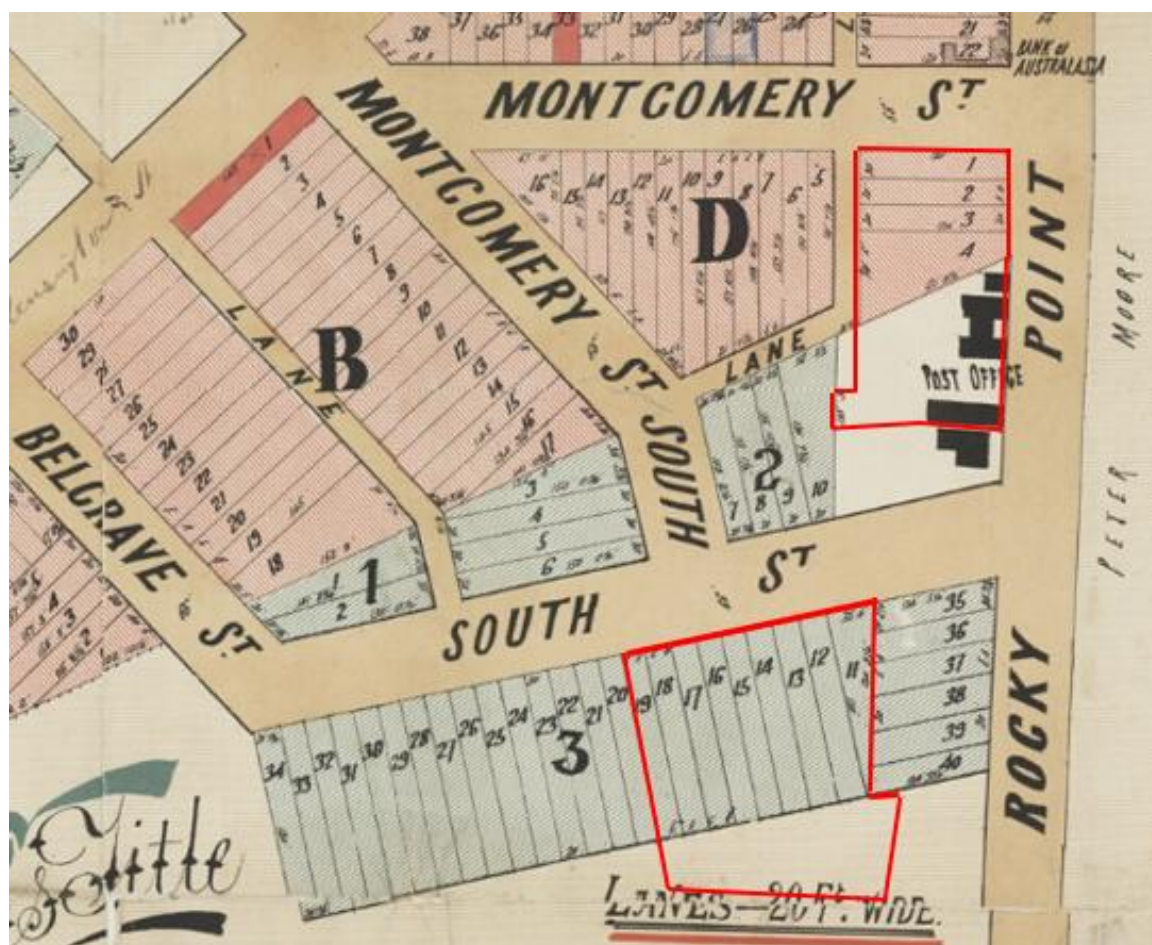


Figure 3.4 Auction Plan of Kogarah, c. 1885

Source: State Library NSW

The location of the Project Area is outlined in red.

Table 3.1 Available Certificate Title Information Relevant to the Project Area - North

Vol-Fol	Title Information	Date
Land Parcel: 6 acres, 1 rood, 34 perch landholding bound by Rocky Point Road, James Archibold and J. Elliot		
792/41	Grant to John Abraham South	8 June 1886
Lot 7-9 and B DP 1794		
1511/158	Joseph Boler to Mary Maria Morse	19 January 1904
1917/65	Mary Maria Morse and Esther Maud South to the Commissioner for Railways and Tramways	25 September 1908
Lot 5 DP 8864		
1917/90-91	Mary Maria Morse and Esther Maud South become tenants in common.	17 October 1908
2988/241	Mary Maria Morse and Esther Maud McConechy sold to Eliza Mary South	10 September 1917
Lot 1-4 DP 8864		
3756/101	Mary Maria Morse and Esther Maude McConechy sold to Evered Harnham Lauchert	19 July 1925

Table 3.2 Available Certificate Title Information Relevant to the Project Area – South

Vol-Fol	Title Information	Date
Lots 13-22 DP 1749		
1242/24	Arthur Morse to Thomas Emberson South	24 February 1898
N/A	Thomas Emberson South to Catherine Frances South	29 April 1898
Lot 13-17 DP 1749		
1654/208	From Catherine Frances South to Charles South	2 December 1905
Lot 13-15 DP 1749		
2210/32	Charles South subdivides	13 December 1911
Lot 13-14 DP 1749		
2450/215	From Charles South to Percival Lyttle	28 February 1914
N/A	Percival Lyttle to Bridget Flamon	10 March 1914
N/A	Transferred to the St George Hospital	1 March 1963
Lot 15 DP 1749		
2453/3	Charles South subdivides	5 March 1914
N/A	Transferred to the St George Hospital	1 March 1963
Lot 16-17 DP 1749		
2210/33	Charles South subdivides	13 December 1911
N/A	Joint proprietary of estate between Charles South and Jean Dorothy Battishall	28 February 1968
N/A	Transferred to the St George Hospital	26 August 1968

Vol-Fol	Title Information	Date
Lot 18-22 DP 1749		
1700/12	Catherine Frances South to William Short	21 June 1906
N/A	William Short to Wallace Reginald Robins	3 June 1920
3106/129	Wallace Reginald Robins to Bertie Robert Delaney	20 September 1920
Lot 18 and part Lot 19 DP 1749		
3214/136	Wallace Reginald Robins to the War Service Homes Commissioner	5 August 1921

According to the Kogarah Historical Society, the buildings illustrated in the 1885 Kogarah auction plan (**Figure 3.4**) are demonstrative of a series of shops, or Kogarah's first 'shopping centre'. This consisted of the following businesses: the Bank of Australasia (a listed heritage item located to the north and outside of the northern portion of the Project Area) C. Bryant's harness shop, the South Brothers General Store and Post Office, and Thomas Moon's Bakery. Aside from the Bank of Australasia, all of these businesses were located within the northern portion of the Project Area.

A further brief description of the row of shops outlines that there was a "two-storey residence, a bakery and other premises" (The Propeller 1941, p. 7), and another states that the shops contained a drapers, ironmonger and a hardware shop (The Propeller 1943, p. 7). The building located directly south of the 'post office' in the c. 1885 auction plan may represent the extant commercial premises within the Project Area (129 Princes Highway formerly operated as 'Fardoulis Sweets & Nuts').

Following the death of the baker Thomas Moon in 1878, John Samuel South (son of John Abraham South) took over the premises of the Moon's Bakery and from 1892 the South family operated the bakery as 'South's Bakery'. The Moon's Bakery served as both a bakehouse premises and the residence of Thomas Moon (Sydney Morning Herald, 1887, p. 6). The bakery was burnt down, or severely damaged in a fire that same year (Evening News, 1892, p. 2). The bakery site contained a stables and yard area, and the business used horses and carts to deliver their goods into the 1940s. Newspaper accounts suggest that the original row of shops, or part thereof, remained standing through to at least the early 1940s, with South's Bakery operating through to 1948 (Kogarah Historical Society Newsletter, 2012b, p. 5-6).

Urban lots remained relatively small through the early 20th century, particularly within the southern portion of the Project Area (see **Figure 3.5** and **Figure 3.6**). Historical records indicate that the southern portion of the Project Area remained residential and was not utilised for commercial ventures as found in the northern portion of the Project Area. Title searches suggest that residential buildings visible in historical aerials were likely introduced in the early 1900s within the southern portion of the Project Area. This corresponds with the 1918 Block Plan shown in **Figure 3.6**. For the northern portion, the layout of buildings visible in the 1937 aerial is consistent with the 1918 Block Plan shown in **Figure 3.5** suggesting that development visible at that time may in part date from that period.

Overall, the title information and aerials suggest the northern portion of the Project Area was developed from the c. 1860s onwards with a mixture of commercial and residential development while the southern portion was likely developed later (c. early 1900s) with residential premises only.

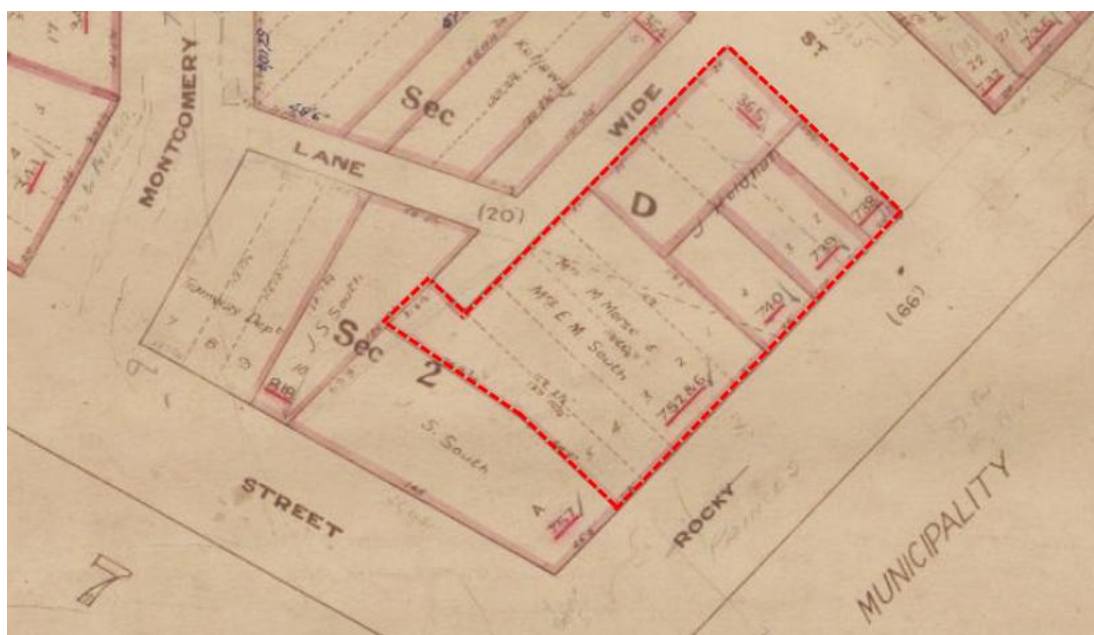


Figure 3.5 'Kogarah Council Block Plan 6', c. 1918

Source: Georges River Libraries

The current Project Area (northern portion) is outlined in red.



Figure 3.6 Detail of 'Kogarah Council Block Plan 7', c. 1918 (southern portion)

Source: St George Libraries

3.3.2 Kogarah Post Office

In reference to the ‘post office’ annotated in the northern portion of the Project Area in **Figure 3.4**, the Kogarah Heritage Study (Tropman & Tropman Architects, 1994) states that the first Rocky Point Road Post Office was opened in 1863. Being situated directly off of Rocky Point Road (now Princes Highway), it is possible that the ‘post office’ annotated within the Project Area in **Figure 3.4** is the original 1863 Rocky Point Road Post Office. This early postal service was described as ‘sparse’, with a carrier on horseback delivering mail three times a week from Cooks River to Rocky Point. Additional information pertaining to the exact location of the post office is not specified (Kogarah Historical Society Newsletter, 2012a, p. 5).

It is likely that the c. 1863 post office operated out of a rented or residential premises and was not a dedicated civic postal building. The earliest purpose-built post office was not constructed until the early 1830s in Sydney, with other existing postal services operating out of temporary or rented premises, or residential dwellings. It was not until between 1865 and 1890 that the Colonial Architect’s Office was responsible for the building and maintenance of 169 post offices and telegraph offices in NSW (Dictionary of Sydney, 2021).

The 1863 ‘Rocky Point Road Post Office’ was established by William Blake, however, by August of 1868 this position had been taken over by John Abraham South. John Abraham South emigrated to Australia in 1853, moved to Kogarah in 1862, and in 1865 he established and opened a grocery and general store on Rocky Point Road. South held this position of postmaster through to the 1880s and operated out of his ‘Souths General Store’ (St George Historical Society, 2025). It was in 1865 that the first reference to ‘Kogarah Post Office’ (as opposed to ‘Rocky Point Road Post Office’) appears in the historical record, indicating a change in name. It is likely that John Abraham South operated ‘Kogarah Post Office’ from his general store prior to the 1880s and potentially from 1868. Records would also indicate that South used the general store as his residence from 1874 onwards (Evening News, 1874, p. 2). It is not clear if South operated the general store and post office out of the same building that operated as a post office in c. 1863, or if he established a new premises in the same location or in the immediate vicinity.

Following the arrival of the Illawarra Railway in 1884, the residents and businesses of Kogarah petitioned for a new post office building to be established closer to the Kogarah railway station. By 1892, the new Kogarah Post Office had been constructed as a distinctive two-storey brick building, featuring a ‘Norman’ style tower, at the corner of Railway Parade and Belgrave Street (**Figure 3.7**). It is noted that this is not the ‘post office’ as annotated in the 1885 plan of Kogarah (**Figure 3.4**), is not located within the Project Area, and remains standing.



Figure 3.7 The ‘new’ 1892 Kogarah Post Office, located outside the Project Area

Source: St George Libraries

3.3.3 St George Hospital

In 1895, John Abraham South died and left a relatively large portion of land to his widow. This land consisted of the ‘paddock behind his house’ and extended from an old cow track (what is now South Street) to Montgomery Street, encompassing the southern portion of the Project Area. At this same time, plans were in place to establish the cottage hospital in Kogarah, and land was actively being sought for its construction. The South family land was purchased and incorporated into the hospital site soon after (Kogarah Historical Society Newsletter, 2012, p. 5–6). This initial St George Hospital landholding is shown in **Figure 3.8** and includes the southern portion of the Project Area (see **Figure 3.6**).

St George Hospital was established as a ‘cottage hospital’ with the intention of providing basic first aid to those suffering from illness or bodily harm (**Figure 3.9**). Initial development of the St George Hospital complex did not take place within the southern portion of the Project Area.

The hospital consisted of separate wards and gradually grew in prominence over time. Within its first year of operation, the St. George Cottage Hospital treated 80 patients (Malliate, 1973). By 1914, St George Cottage Hospital had a positive reputation and by 1924 it was made into the district hospital. Through the 1920s and 1930s, the services and expertise it provided was considered equal to other metropolitan hospitals in the Sydney region and in the 1960s it was made into a teaching hospital (Urbis, 2012).

Substantial improvements were made to the hospital in the 1980s and 1990s, resulting in the expansion of services and the redeveloping of the existing infrastructure. By this period, the southern portion of the Project Area had been absorbed into the hospital complex. In 1995 the St George Private Hospital was constructed, expanding the hospital reach to both the public and private sector (Urbis, 2012).

Source: St George Libraries



Source: St George Libraries

3.3.4 Contemporary Development

The 1937 aerial illustrated in **Figure 3.10** has been overlain with the contemporary Lot and DP divisions relevant to the southern and northern portions of the Project Area, with **Table 3.3** providing an overview of these divisions. A review of available historical imagery (see **Figure 3.11** to **Figure 3.16**) shows that from the 1930s onwards, the Project Area as a whole was gradually been redeveloped from an area predominately containing residential lots and some commercial businesses to a mixture of commercial buildings, the St George Hospital complex and an open air public carpark.

The buildings visible in **Figure 3.10** are representative of the historical development of Kogarah, as discussed in **Section 3.3**. Those buildings in the northern portion of the Project Area have the potential to date from the 1860s onwards, whilst those in the southern portion of the Project Area likely date from the early 1900s onwards.

Key observations include:

- Project Area - North
 - In the early 1950s, a warehouse was constructed at the rear of 129 Prince's Highway (outlined in red, see **Figure 3.10**), which by 1958 was the premises of 'James Insulation & Coolrooms Co. Pty Ltd' (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1958, p. 814).
 - Between 1961 and 1975 the buildings on the corner of the Princes Highway and Hogben Street were demolished (outlined in light blue, see **Figure 3.10**) and by the early 1980s the site had been partially asphalted.
 - Between 1943 and 1986, the residential lot fronting Hogben Street was re-developed and built upon (outlined in green, see **Figure 3.10**), eventually being demolished as part of the carpark construction.
 - Between 1943 and 1986, the residential dwelling and associated outbuildings were demolished in the centre of the Project Area (outlined in yellow, see **Figure 3.10**), with the site being cleared entirely prior to the development of the carpark in 1996.
- Project Area – South
 - Between 1937 and 1961, the residential dwellings and vacant land on the south side of South Street were impacted by the early development of the St George Private Hospital (outlined in red, see **Figure 3.10**). Prior to 1986 all residential dwellings fronting South Street were demolished (see **Figure 3.14**).

Table 3.3 Contemporary Lot Subdivision of the Project Area

Lot and DP	Colour Key in
Project Area - North	
Lot A DP 358876	Green
Lot B DP 358876	Blue
Lot C DP 358876	Orange
Lot 1-4 DP 8864	Yellow
Lot 5 DP 8864	Dark Red
Project Area - South	
Lot 31 DP 1147692 (part of)	Red

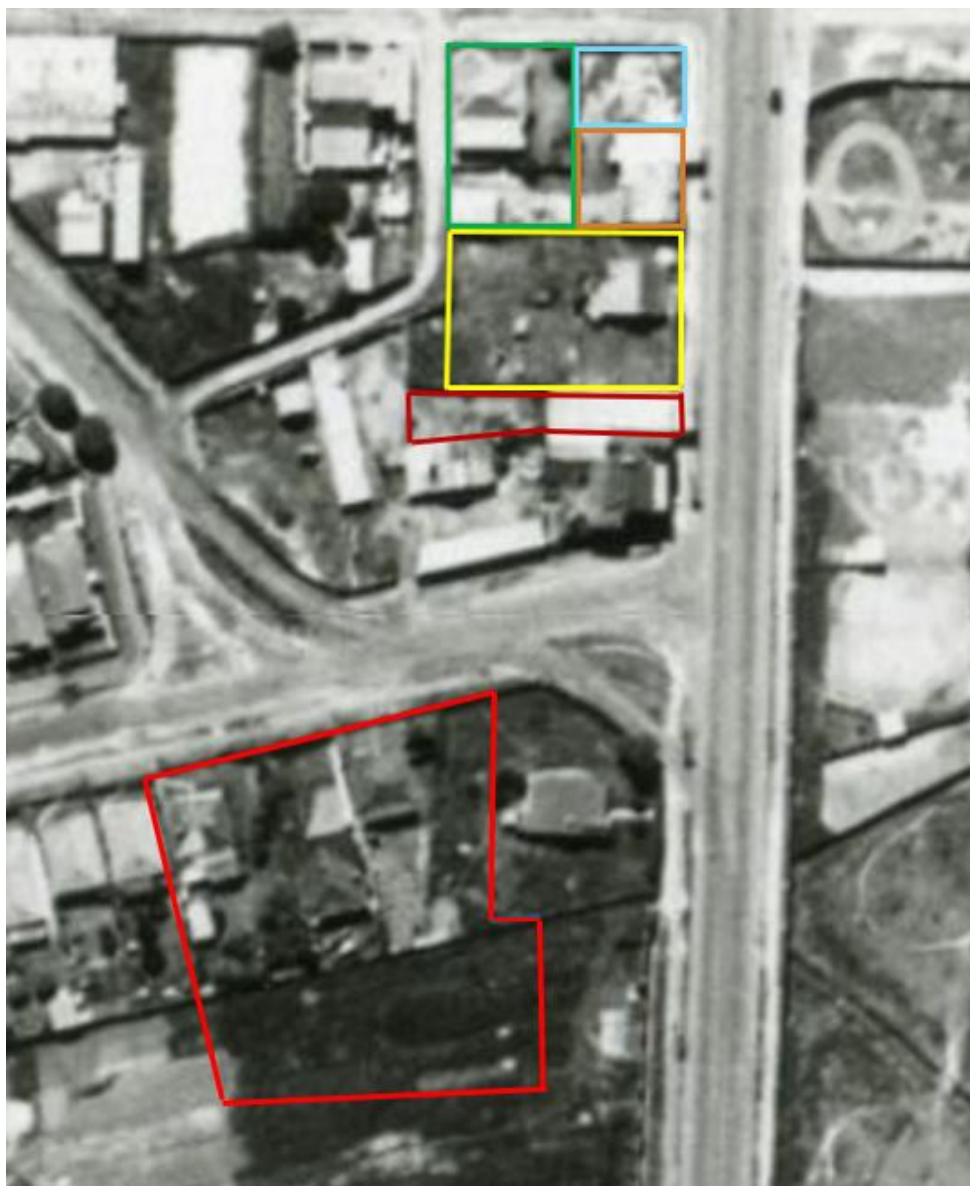


Figure 3.10 1937 Aerial Image of the Project Area

Source: Georges River Libraries

Note that the colours added by Umwelt relate to the individual land parcels identified via a review of the available imagery and title information.

In 1996, an application was put forward for the redevelopment of the northern portion of the Project Area. This application was set forward for the development of a public carpark (DA/1996/37), requiring the demolition of remnant structures. This carpark remains within the Project Area and has potentially capped any remains of these former structures.

The existing commercial business at 129 Princes Highway ('Fardoulis Sweets & Nuts'), within the northern portion of the Project Area, will be demolished as part of the Project, under demolition application DA2025/0325. A preliminary investigation into the site has identified that the adjacent public carpark is set approximately 1 m higher than the ground level of the premise. This may suggest that the 1996 construction of the carpark was built up, as opposed to clearing the site, or that introduced fill was required to stabilise the site.



Figure 3.11 1937 Aerial Image of the Project Area

Source: Georges River Libraries



Figure 3.12 1943 Aerial Image of the Project Area

Source: Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 3.13 1961 Aerial Image of the Project Area

Source: Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 3.14 1986 Aerial Image of the Project Area

Source: Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 3.15 1998 Aerial Image of the Project Area

Source: Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 3.16 2007 Aerial Image of the Project Area

Source: Google Earth

4.0 Visual Inspection

As identified in **Section 1.2** and illustrated in **Figure 1.2**, the Project Area consists of a northern and southern portion.

The northern portion consists of an asphalted public carpark (Lot A DP 358876, Lot B DP 358876, Lot C DP 358876 and Lot 1-4 DP 8864) (**Photo 4.1** to **Photo 4.3**) and a narrow two storey commercial building - 'Fardoulis Sweets & Nuts' (Lot 5 DP 8864) (**Photo 4.4** and **Photo 4.5**), potentially present since the 1880s. The southern portion consists of St George Private Hospital (Lot 31 DP 1147692, part of) (**Photo 4.6** and **Photo 4.7**).

The public carpark consist of a generally level open area, is enclosed by fencing and is capped with a generic road base asphalt. The eastern side of the carpark shows evidence of a truncated landform and a concrete block retaining wall is adjacent to the public pathway. This shows that the carpark has been levelled through the use of introduced fill, or similar, and has been built up slightly. This is consistent with the preliminary findings as set forward in DA2025/0325 (see **Section 3.3.4**).

The extant commercial building, 'Fardoulis Sweets & Nuts', is a public factory outlet and store front. The northern façade of the building appears to retain the original brick face, albeit painted over in white paint. Contemporary additions include the second storey windows. This building extends the width of the Project Area, and the original store front portion likely dates from the 1880s. A second, more contemporary rear addition to the building is also associated with the business. Externally, this building appears to be a warehouse or manufacturing building, likely constructed in the 1950s.

The southern portion of the Project Area consists of the St George Private Hospital complex, a six-storey contemporary building housing a range of specialist medical facilities. This building is of a contemporary design and was completed in the mid-1990s.

Public pathways are present along the boundary of the Project Area, with some landscaped plantings and/or trees in place.

The local heritage item 'Shop and Residence' (#I193) is situated immediately north of the northern portion of the Project Area, with the façade of the building facing the Princes Highway (**Photo 4.8**). Similarly, the heritage item 'St Patrick's Catholic Church' (#I165) is situated south of the southern portion of the Project Area and fronts the Princes Highway (**Photo 4.9**). Other heritage items identified in proximity to the Project Area (see **Section 2.2**) are situated within the wider urban development of Kogarah, and are not visible from the Project Area.

Photo 4.1 to Photo 4.9 provide an overview of the context of the Project Area. All photographs were captured by Umwelt (2025).



Photo 4.1 Project Area – North: View of the public carpark and rear of building at 129 Princes Highway. View south



Photo 4.2 Project Area – North: View of the truncated landform and retaining wall on the eastern side of the public carpark. View south-west

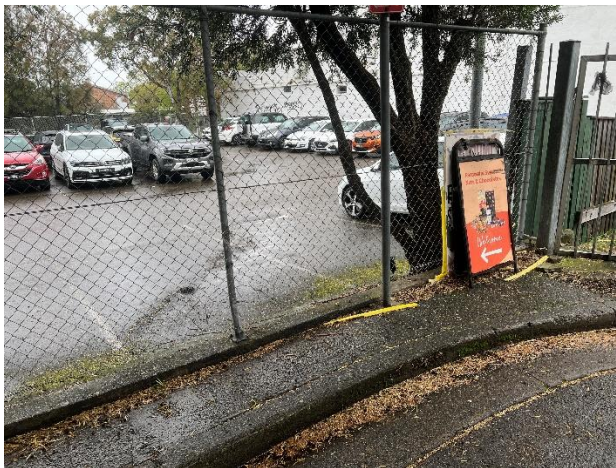


Photo 4.3 Project Area – North: View of public carpark and capped ground surface. View south-east



Photo 4.4 Project Area – North: View of the street-front of the commercial premise, 'Fardoulis Sweets & Nuts'. View south

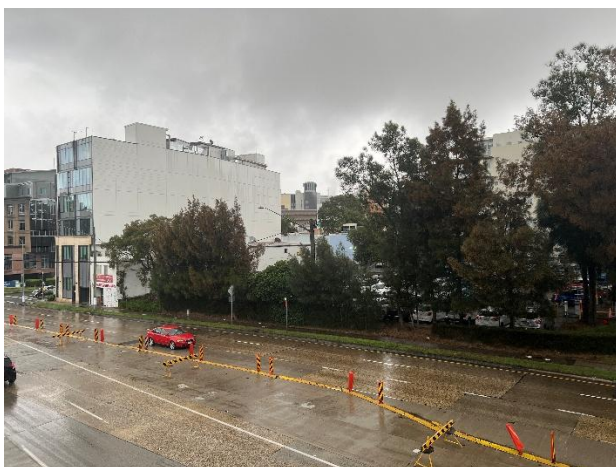


Photo 4.5 Project Area – North: Overview of the public carpark, obscured by vegetation growth. View south-west



Photo 4.6 Project Area – South: View of the St Georges Private Hospital. View south



Photo 4.7 Project Area – South: View of the St Georges Private Hospital. View south-east



Photo 4.8 View west to the 'Shop and Residence' (#I193) item. Photo taken from the public bridge across the Princes Highway, outside the Project Area



Photo 4.9 View west of 'St Patrick's Catholic Church' (#I165). Photo taken from the eastern side of the Princes Highway, outside the Project Area

5.0 Historical Archaeology

5.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

5.1.1 Determining Historical Archaeological Potential

Historical archaeology in Australia generally relates to the study of the past using physical evidence in conjunction with historical sources. Historical archaeology is generally defined as comprising the period since European arrival in Australia in 1788. An archaeological resource is the physical evidence of the past and may comprise sub-surface evidence including building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Archaeological resources are irreplaceable and have the potential to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of early history using information that is unavailable from other sources (Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996:2).

The historical archaeological potential of the Project Area refers to the likelihood that there may be physical evidence relating to the early development and occupation of the Project Area beneath the current ground surface.

5.1.2 Potential

Archaeological potential is defined as ‘the degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research’ (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996).

Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics likely to be found is expected to contribute knowledge about the history of NSW which is not demonstrated by other sites or archaeological resources. The archaeological potential of the Project Area, and its immediate surrounds is assessed using the following gradings:

Low Potential: land use history suggests limited development or use, or there is likely or known to have been quite high impacts in these areas.

Moderate Potential: land use history suggests limited phases of low to moderate development intensity, or that there have been impacts in this area. A range of archaeological remains may survive, including building footprints and shallower remains or deposits as well as deeper sub-surface features.

High Potential: substantially intact historical archaeological remains could survive in these areas. The assessment of potential is dependent upon the extent of disturbance that has occurred in the area of the assessment. This has been considered in the following section.

5.1.3 Disturbance

In order to assess the extent of disturbance, the following classifications are used:

Low disturbance: the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have had a minor effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains.

Moderate disturbance: the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have affected the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be present; however, it may be disturbed.

High disturbance: the area or feature has been subject to activities that would have had a major effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be greatly disturbed or destroyed.

5.2 Prior Archaeological Assessments

Urbis, 2022. Statement of Heritage Impacts, St George Hospital: Stage 3 Main Works

In 2022, Urbis were engaged by NSW Health Infrastructure to undertake a SoHI for the St George Hospital Stage 3 Redevelopment as part of SSD-39170713. The St George Hospital site is located at 16 Kensington Street, Kogarah, approximately 160 m west of the current Project Area. The site was not a listed heritage item, however, it was situated in proximity to the 'Kogarah Fire Station' (Item No. I172), 'Former Kogarah Presbyterian Church and Hall' (Item No. I178), 'House and Garden' (Item No. I173) and 'House and Garden' (Item No. I164) local heritage items. The 'Kogarah Fire Station' is included on the State Heritage s.170 Register under the management of the NSW Fire Brigade.

The works, now completed, consisted of the demolition of the former Prince William Building located in the north-eastern corner of the St George Hospital Campus, and the construction of a new ambulatory building which contained 24,000 m² gross floor area over eight storeys with additional three basement level car parks.

A review of available historical information found that the site was initially granted to Simon Henry and James Pearce in 1853, as part of the same grant encompassing the current Project Area. No evidence of development at the site could be found for the period between 1853 and 1894, however, by 1894 the site was utilised for residential housing. By 1936, the site was occupied by facilities associated with St George's Hospital, including the intermediate Wards and associated outbuilding and landscaping. These 1930s structures were demolished by the 1990s and the site was redeveloped by new hospital infrastructure, including a parking facility.

The assessment found that due to the known historical occupation, the site has the potential to retain archaeological resources, including structural remains of former residential dwellings which occupied the site in the late 19th century. Further, it was reasoned that the covering of the site in hardstand may have capped archaeological deposits below. The asphaltting of the site was further found as unlikely to have removed previously accumulated archaeological resources. In conclusion, Urbis found that the site had moderate to high archaeological potential and that if identified, such resources would be considered of local significance for their historic significance, representing the historical development of the Kogarah area, and their rarity within the local area.

Urbis, 2022. Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment, St George Hospital Stage 3 Redevelopment, Gray Street, Kogarah, Bidjigal Land

Urbis was engaged by NSW Health Infrastructure to conduct an Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment (HAIA) for the proposed redevelopment at St George Hospital, located at 16 Kensington Street, Kogarah. The HAIA was undertaken to further investigate the potential for historical archaeological resources within the subject site and investigate the impact of the proposal on these relics. This assessment was undertaken following the Urbis SoHI for the site (2022).

The results of geotechnical testing at the site identified that ground disturbance was present from 0.2 m to 0.7 m below the existing ground surface, with introduced fill identified. The fill deposit across the site was found to contain the remnants of construction debris, likely associated with earlier phases of development. The remnant debris included concrete and gravels.

Overall, there was considered to be low potential for historical archaeological resources to occur in across all phases at the site. Due to the high levels of subsequent disturbance associated with the St George Hospital, previously accumulated deposits are likely to have been removed or truncated. Should these archaeological resources occur, they will have survived with low spatial or physical integrity. Further, there was low-moderate potential for deep archaeological features from the late 19th century, such as cesspits, to be identified. Such features were assessed as likely to have been partially disturbed and truncated from subsequent development, if present.

5.3 Archaeological Potential of the Project Area

The historical documentation available for the Project Area indicates that it has been subject to high levels of development since the 1860s. Evidence suggests that multiple commercial and residential buildings had been built along Rocky Point Road (Princes Highway) prior to the mid-1880s. The archaeological potential of the Project Area can be broken down as follows:

5.3.1 Project Area – North

5.3.1.1 Lot A DP 358876, Lot B DP 358876 and Lot C DP 358876

These allotments within the northern portion of the Project Area retained their dual commercial and residential use potentially from the c. 1860s through the early to mid-1900s, with gradual redevelopment starting in the late 1930s to 1940s. Commercial buildings such as Moons Bakery, later Souths Bakery may have been present within these allotments prior to 1885, and may also have served as residential properties in addition to their commercial use. These businesses/residences therefore likely date from the c. 1860s to c. 1880s, which is an important period in the development of Kogarah, being the period in which commercial and residential development began in earnest effectively creating a town centre and establishing the township more formally.

These allotments are now a contemporary carpark. The public carpark is set approximately 1m higher than the ground level of the surrounding lots, as identified during the demolition application for Lot 5 DP 8864. This elevation is visible through the concrete block retaining wall on the eastern side of the public carpark (see **Photo 4.3**). This suggests that the asphalt cap of the carpark overlies a deposit of introduced fill or structural remains (rubble, concrete). If present *in situ*, archaeological remains associated with the above businesses/buildings may have been capped by this carpark and retained. Archaeological remains associated with this may include structural remains, deposits and other features like cesspits.

5.3.1.2 Lot 1-4 DP 8864

It is possible that the ‘Kogarah Post Office’, shown in the 1885 auction plan is the same post office that originally operated as ‘Rocky Point Road Post Office’ from c. 1863, having changed names prior to the appointment of John South in 1868 as postmaster. Key points for consideration include:

- Accounts note the operations of ‘Kogarah Post Office’ by 1865, with no further reference to ‘Rocky Point Road Post Office’ after that time.
- John South took over as postmaster from Blake in 1868, who operated the former ‘Rocky Point Road Post Office’. South is noted as operating the ‘Kogarah Post Office’ by 1874.
- John South held the postmaster position through to the 1880s and operated out of his grocer as opposed to a stand-alone post office building. Souths grocers and the post office are annotated in the 1885 auction plan (see **Figure 3.4**).

Similarly, the 1996 development of the public carpark may have capped physical evidence of these former commercial premises (noting it is unclear as to whether Blake and South operated from the same or different buildings) along with any archaeological deposits and structural features associated with them. Evidence association with these premises may date from the 1860s.

5.3.1.3 Lot 5 DP 8864

Formerly serving as a commercial store front (129 Princes Highway, ‘Fardoulis Sweets & Nuts’), this extant building may date from the late 1800s, being present in the 1885 auction plan (**Figure 3.4**) it is unclear from the historical mapping as to whether or not any earlier structures were present within this allotment prior to c. 1885. Further investigation of this allotment may reveal information regarding earlier phases of development (if present) and/or further information about how the allotment has been used for commercial purposes since the 1880s.

5.3.1.4 Summary

The northern portion of the Project Area has been subject to some redevelopment over time and now predominately comprises a carpark. There is therefore moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with development dating from the 1860s onwards to be retained in this area, particularly due to the absence of more substantial development as seen in the southern portion of the Project Area.

Archaeological material in this area, if present, could relate to the development that occurred from the c. 1860s onwards in association with Kogarah’s first ‘shopping centre’ and businesses including Moons Bakery, later Souths Bakery, Souths General Store and the Kogarah Post Office. Evidence relating to these buildings would provide information that is not readily available in the historical record, and could relate to a significant period in the local area’s development. This may include structural remains and/or deposits.

As some of these businesses operated out of residential properties, there also remains some potential for archaeological features such as cesspits to be present. This is because the Southern and Western Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer, which services this area, was not constructed until the late 19th century.

The northern portion of the Project Area is therefore assessed as having moderate archaeological potential, with any archaeological resources identified likely relating to the commercial and residential occupation of the site from the 1860s onwards. Should archaeological material or remains be identified, they may be of local significance due to their direct link with the commercial and residential development of the Kogarah city centre that commenced in the c. 1860s. This is a historically significant period for the development of the local area.

5.3.2 Project Area - South

The construction of the St George Private Hospital complex in the southern portion of the Project Area necessitated the demolition of former residential dwellings off South Street and the development of a formerly vacant parcel of land. These dwellings likely date from the early 1900s onwards and are not associated with the initial commercial and residential development of Kogarah that occurred from the c. 1860s onwards. The vacant land mentioned above remained undeveloped at the time it was purchased for use by the St George Hospital in the 1890s.

The construction and expansion of the hospital complex has taken place gradually since the mid-1900s and would have required subsurface service installation and subterranean construction as part of the hospital's operations. It is assessed that there is a low potential for any subsurface features or remains associated with the earlier residential use of the land to be identified as part of the current Project predominately due to the extent to which it has since been developed and disturbed.

Overall, the southern portion of the Project Area is assessed as having low archaeological potential. Identified archaeological material or remains would likely relate to the residential occupation off South Street between the early 1900s to 1960 and would not be considered of to be of significance. Numerous extant examples of residential development from this period remain extant in Kogarah.

An overview of the archaeological potential of the Project Area is provided below in **Figure 5.1**. Note that although former structures are illustrated in historical plans, this information should not be viewed as absolute. Additional structures or features may have been present at the time resources, such as the 1885 auction plan (see **Figure 3.4**) were created and not illustrated. Due to this, the archaeological potential of the northern and southern portion of the Project Area has been considered as a whole, and not in relation to individual lots.



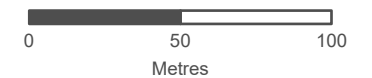
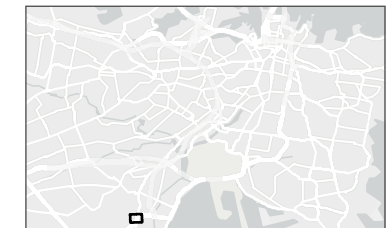
FIGURE 5.1
Archaeological Potential of the Project Area

Legend

- Project Area
- St George Private Hospital
- Local Government Area
- Road

Archaeological Potential

- Moderate
- Low



Scale 1:2,500 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 55



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5.4 Archaeological Significance Assessment

The information presented in **Section 3.2** and **Section 3.3** suggests that the northern portion of the Project Area specifically may retain evidence relating to a significant period in the historical development of the local area, specifically in relation to its initial commercial and residential development from the 1860s.

A review of the available historical records indicates that commercial and residential development had taken place within the northern portion of the Project Area prior to 1885 (**Figure 3.4**), inclusive of the original 'Kogarah Post Office', and likely the 'South's General Store'. The Kogarah Post Office was operated both in a civic sense and served as the private residence of the postmaster, John South. Further accounts do state that the 'Rocky Point Road Post Office' had been established by 1863, with the Project Area being situated off Rocky Point Road (now Princes Highway). It is possible that the post office annotated in the 1885 auction plan relates to this earlier 'Rocky Point Road Post Office', later 'Kogarah Post Office', and that the surrounding adjacent businesses and residences had equally been established prior to 1885.

The northern portion of the Project Area therefore has the potential to contain evidence of Kogarah's initial commercial and residential development that supplemented the concurrent establishment of the town centre. This occurred during the period of the 1860s to the 1880s. Although maps and plans are available from this period, specific details relating to the placement and format of the structures discussed in this report is not definitively known. Archaeological investigation may therefore provide information that is not available via the historical record nor within any comparable archaeological sites based on a review of available reporting. It may also yield information that would result in an increased understanding of the early development patterns of Kogarah. Information of this nature would be of local significance, if present.

In contrast, documentary evidence suggests that the southern portion of the Project Area remained undeveloped through to the 1885 subdivision of land. When development did occur in the early 20th century, this remained residential in nature. These residences were later purchased by the St George Hospital and redeveloped as part of the St George Private Hospital in the 1960s. The residences are visible on historical aerials and numerous extant examples of residential development from a comparable period remain present within the Kogarah area. If present, remains of this residential development are unlikely to be of significance or to have research potential.

Archaeological significance has traditionally been linked to archaeological research potential in that 'a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions...that is scientific significance is defined as research potential' (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 23-24).

Following Bickford and Sullivan's work on archaeological significance (Bickford & Sullivan 1984) the following questions are generally used as a guide to assessing the significance of an archaeological site in terms of its research potential (Criterion (e) of the NSW Heritage assessment criteria):

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

The significance assessment of the archaeological resource, as presented in **Table 5.1**, has been prepared in consideration of these questions.

Table 5.1 Significance Assessment of the Archaeological Resource

Significance Criteria	Assessment of Significance
Historic Significance An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	The Project Area was originally part of the 1853 crown land grant to Simon H. & James Pearce. By 1885 and following subdivision of the land, a series of buildings had been constructed along Rocky Point Road (Princes Highway) which served as both commercial premises for local businesses, including the Kogarah Post Office, and local residences. Available information suggests that the Kogarah Post Office may have been established earlier, in the period of 1865–1874, or even by 1863. An earlier 'Rocky Point Road Post Office' had been established in the area by 1863, and was renamed the 'Kogarah Post Office' by 1865. As such, it is possible that the archaeological resource within the northern portion of the Project Area could provide evidence for pre-1880s commercial and residential development in Kogarah. This could provide additional information relating to the historical patterns of settlement, commercial activity, and daily life during the formative years of Kogarah. The potential archaeological resource within the northern portion of the Project Area is assessed to be important to the course of the local area's history and therefore meets this criterion at a local level. For the reasons discussed in this report, the potential archaeological resource within the southern portion of the Project Area is assessed as unlikely to meet this criterion.
Associative Significance An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	The southern and northern portions of the Project Area are largely situated within the landholding of John Abraham South, who is recognized as an important early settler in the Kogarah area and whose contributions significantly shaped the development and character of the local community. South is noted as having arrived in Kogarah in 1862 and had established the 'Souths General Store' as early as 1865. He also operated the first 'Kogarah Post Office' and resided on premise, all within the northern portion of the Project Area. Such businesses served as the earliest 'shopping centre' of the Kogarah community. If present, archaeological material within the northern portion of the Project Area may be associated with South and may therefore have some associative significance depending on the nature and integrity of any such material. For the reasons discussed in this report, the potential archaeological resource within the southern portion of the Project Area is assessed as unlikely to meet this criterion.

Significance Criteria	Assessment of Significance
Aesthetic/Creative/Technical Achievement	The commercial businesses identified as having been present within the northern portion of the Project Area are also recognised as being residential dwellings, serving a dual purpose. Such buildings would need to serve and fit the domestic needs of the residential occupants, whilst also maintaining the practical purpose of a commercial front. Archaeological remains of such structures, if exposed, could provide information on the construction methodology of multi-purpose urban development in Kogarah, in a pre-1880s context. They may provide information about building design and/or aesthetic preferences, both with regard to former buildings and any potential occupational deposits. The potential archaeological resource within the northern portion of the Project Area, therefore, meets this criterion at a local level. For the reasons discussed in this report, the potential archaeological resource within the southern portion of the Project Area is assessed as unlikely to meet this criterion.
Social, Cultural, and Spiritual	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons. As early as 1863–1865, the northern portion of the Project Area could have served as a hub of community interaction, containing the ‘Souths General Store’, potentially the original ‘Rocky Point Road Post Office’, and later the ‘Kogarah Post Office’. As such, the potential archaeological resource of the Project Area has the potential to contain material that may be of significance to the local community’s sense of history and understanding of place. The potential archaeological resource within the northern portion of the Project Area, therefore, meets this criterion at a local level. For the reasons discussed in this report, the potential archaeological resource within the southern portion of the Project Area is assessed as unlikely to meet this criterion.
Research Potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area). As discussed in Section 5.3, historical records indicate that the northern portion of the Project Area was partially developed and in commercial use by 1863-1874 and had expanded both residentially and commercially in the 1880s to early 1900s. Archaeological deposits and/or physical fabric from pre-1880 dwellings or commercial businesses could provide sources for understanding the themes of early domestic life, the emergence of commerce or trade and urban development within this key period of Kogarah’s history. Fast-paced high-rise development is reshaping the Kogarah city-scape, and wider Sydney region, and ongoing urbanisation will result in the loss of such archaeological resources from a comparable period. The combined presence of commercial, civic and residential structures within the northern portion of the Project Area provides an opportunity to explore the above-mentioned themes within a singular site context. Although maps and plans do exist detailing the Kogarah area, specific details pertaining to the individual structures is not readily available. Furthermore, no photographs or illustrations of these former structures are available for future reference.

Significance Criteria	Assessment of Significance
Rare An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	Specific to the potential for remains associated with the early 'Rocky Point Road Post Office' or 'Kogarah Post Office', an archaeological investigation into such remains, if exposed, could provide information on the establishment of the postal service in a more marginal Sydney area, and on the evolution and use of the building and any associative outbuildings. No such prior assessments have been undertaken within the context of Kogarah based on a review of available reporting. The potential archaeological resource within the northern portion of the Project Area, therefore, meets this criterion at a local level. For the reasons discussed in this report, the potential archaeological resource within the southern portion of the Project Area is assessed as unlikely to meet this criterion.
Representative Significance An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).	Surviving evidence of pre-1880 commercial and residential structures is becoming increasingly uncommon due to urban redevelopment in Kogarah. As such, the identification of pre-1880s archaeological remains, if exposed, could offer a rare insight into this key period of Kogarah's local history and development. The potential archaeological resource within the northern portion of the Project Area, therefore, meets this criterion at a local level. For the reasons discussed in this report, the potential archaeological resource within the southern portion of the Project Area is assessed as unlikely to meet this criterion. If identified, archaeological remains associated with the key period of Kogarah's commercial and residential development could provide a representative example of the urban development of more marginal Sydney suburbs. Such remains could further provide information on the dual occupancy of buildings, for commercial and residential use. They may also provide a basis for comparative analysis for future archaeological investigation in the local or wider Sydney area's. The potential archaeological resource within the northern portion of the Project Area, therefore, meets this criterion at a local level. For the reasons discussed in this report, the potential archaeological resource within the southern portion of the Project Area is assessed as unlikely to meet this criterion.

5.5 Statement of Significance of the Archaeological Resource

The Project Area, originally part of an 1853 crown land grant and subdivided in 1885, was integral to the key period of Kogarah's commercial and residential development from the 1860s to the 1880s.

The northern portion of the Project Area may contain archaeological material or remains highlighting its key role in this development, primarily the original c 1863–1865 'Rocky Point Road Post Office' and then 'Kogarah Post Office'. Other local commercial businesses and residences were also established during this period. The potential archaeological resource within the northern portion of the Project Area could provide new information not readily available relating to the historical patterns of settlement, commercial activity, and daily life during the formative years of Kogarah.

The southern portion of the Project Area has remained largely residential and may contain evidence relating to the early 20th century residential development of Kogarah. Extant examples of such residential development are common. Archaeological material within the southern portion, if present, is not anticipated to be of significance.

The archaeological resource of the northern portion of the Project Area, therefore, is assessed as locally significant for its historical, social, representative and research potential. Further investigation into the archaeological potential of the northern portion of the Project Area could reveal insights into the key period of Kogarah's commercial and residential development. The increasing rarity of pre-1880s structures in Sydney and Kogarah enhances this local heritage value.

6.0 Heritage Impact Assessment

6.1 Summary of Proposed Works

As outlined in **Section 1.1**, Akalan is proposing the development of St George Private Hospital, including the refurbishment of facilities at St George Private Hospital, as well as the construction of a new clinical tower.

6.2 Indirect Impacts (Visual)

As stated above, the proposed works will consist of a new seven-storey hospital structure, capable of obscuring surrounding views of significance. The surrounding streetscape does contain existing high-rise developments, with the southern portion of the Project Area already possessing a multi-storey commercial specialists building.

Table 6.1 Assessment of Indirect Impacts to Heritage Items

Item Details	Assessment of Indirect Impacts
#I193 'Shop and residence'	The item will be visually impacted as a result of the Project. The 'Shop and Residence' is situated on the corner of Hogben Street and the Princes Highway, directly adjacent to the northern portion of the Project Area and is clearly visible from the northern portion of the Project Area (see Photo 6.1 and Photo 6.2). At present, the side (southern) façade is visible in views looking north along the Princes Highway. The proposed new clinical tower will be seven storeys in height and therefore considerably larger than this heritage item. Its introduction will therefore completely obscure existing views of the item's southern façade as viewed along the Princes Highway. Close views of this façade will be maintained due to the separation that will be present between the item and the new tower. The development will not obscure existing direct views to the item's principal façade as viewed from the Princes Highway. The clinical tower will be introduced into a context that already contains multi-storey contemporary development, albeit of a lesser scale. This existing contemporary development has already impacted the immediate setting and context of the heritage item. The proposed new tower will therefore have an impact on the existing setting and presentation of this heritage item. However, it will not obscure direct views to the buildings most significant façade, being the principal façade. The new clinical tower will form part of views to this item, and will be of a considerably larger scale than this item. However, given the presence of contemporary multi-storey development in the immediate vicinity, the tower will present as a relatively consistent and expected element within this heavily developed urban context.

Item Details	Assessment of Indirect Impacts
	For these reasons, it is assessed that the new tower will have an adverse visual impact on this heritage item, but that this impact is not necessarily significantly more adverse than the impact that existing contemporary development in the area has already had with regards to the broader setting. Direct and close views to the item's side (southern façade) will be retained through building separation, and existing views to and from the principal (front) façade will be maintained and not directly obscured. Views from the building's southern façade will be significantly altered by the introduction of the clinical tower, however these views are non-significant and do not contribute to the item's heritage significance in any way.
#I176 'Shop and residence'	The proposed new tower will be visible within existing views to this heritage item. It will not, however have any impact on views from this item. The heritage item will still be visible in its entirety, with no views to the item obscured by the new development, which will be located to the rear of the heritage item. The new clinical tower will be broadly consistent with other multi-storey contemporary development already present in the immediate vicinity and will therefore not be significantly more impactful than existing contemporary development in the area. Refer to Photo 6.3 and Photo 6.4.
#I177 'Former Sixth Church of Christ Scientist - Grace Chinese Church'	This heritage item is located a substantial distance from the Project Area with considerable multi-storey development present between; this effectively negates any visual relationship between the heritage item and the Project Area. The project area is not visible in views to this item. The church faces south and therefore the Project Area (located to the south of the item) does not form any part of views to the Church. Development within the Project Area will therefore have no visibility within existing views to this heritage item and no visibility within views from this heritage item. The proposed Project will therefore not have any visual impacts on this item or its setting.
#I165 'St Patrick's Catholic Church'	As illustrated in Photo 6.5 and Photo 6.6 this heritage item is located to the immediate south of the southern portion of the Project Area. As such, the new clinical tower located in the northern portion of the Project Area will not have any visual relationship with this heritage item due both to the distance between the two and the presence of multi-storey large-scale development (including the St George Private Hospital complex) between them. Works within the southern portion of the Project Area are limited to upgrade works within the existing building footprints with some associated landscaping. As such, these works will not result in any discernible visual changes to the heritage item or its setting. Landscaping works will ultimately improve the streetscape presentation and therefore enhance the setting of the heritage item without obscuring or adversely visually impacting it in any way. Existing views to and from the heritage item will be maintained without discernible change.
#I164 'House and Garden'	This item does not have any visual relationship with either portion of the Project Area due to distance and intervening multi-storey development.

Item Details	Assessment of Indirect Impacts
	The visibility of this item is limited to direct views from within Chapel Street. Views from this item are similarly limited to Chapel Street. The setting of this item is therefore confined to Chapel Street. As such, the proposed Project will not have any impact on existing views to or from this item.
#1173 ‘House and Garden’	This item does not have any visual relationship with either portion of the Project Area due to distance and intervening multi-storey development. The visibility of this item is limited to direct views from within Chapel Street. Views from this item are similarly limited to Chapel Street. The setting of this item is therefore confined to Chapel Street. As such, the proposed Project will not have any impact on existing views to or from this item.



Photo 6.1 View of #193 ‘Shop and residence’, view north from the northern portion of the Project Area

Source: Umwelt (2025)



Photo 6.2 Photomontage showing the northern portion of the Project Area and #1193 'Shop and residence, view south

Source: Terras (2025)



Photo 6.3 View of #1176 ‘Shop and residence’, view east towards the northern portion of the Project Area

Source: Umwelt (2025)



Photo 6.4 Photo montage showing the northern portion of the Project Area and #I176 'Shop and residence', view east

Source: Terras (2025)



Photo 6.5 View north from #1165 'St Patrick's Catholic Church'. Noting that the existing St George Private Hospital building is already a visual block with the southern portion of the Project Area

Source: Umwelt (2025)



Photo 6.6 Photo montage showing the southern portion of the Project Area and #I165 'St Patrick's Catholic Church'

Source: Terras (2025)

6.3 Direct Impacts (Physical)

The proposed works and subsequent construction footprint are contained to the current Project Area, which is not an item of individual heritage significance, nor located within a HCA. No physical impacts to the identified heritage listed items will occur.

6.3.1 Impact to Historical Archaeological Remains

Within the northern portion of the Project Area the construction footprint will encompass the entirety the area and will require substantial earthworks and excavation. In addition to the construction of the new health services facility (clinical tower) and general upgrades, the proposed works includes the construction of basement level carparking, storage and a basement substation (see

Figure 6.1). This will necessitate mass ground disturbance and excavation works, with five levels of underground parking proposed. As illustrated in **Figure 6.2**, these works will equate to an excavation depth of 15 metres below the current ground level (ground level RL +20.650 and basement level RL +5.610).

Within the southern portion of the Project Area, the upgrades to the existing St George Hospital main campus, including a new emergency department, will generally require low levels of ground disturbance, with sub-surface works limited to the external landscaping and installations of a gas storage system (see **Figure 6.3**).

As outlined above in **Section 5.3**, the documentary evidence suggests there is moderate potential for archaeological material to be present within the northern portion of the Project Area and low potential for material to be present within the southern portion of the Project Area. Archaeological material within the northern portion, if present, has the potential to be of local significance. Archaeological material within the southern portion, if present, is not anticipated to be of significance.

The proposed project would result in substantial disturbance within the northern portion and the likely complete removal of any archaeological material, if present.

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A site map showing the location of the proposed development (B) relative to South St and Princes Hwy. The map shows a large area labeled 'A' and a smaller area labeled 'B' outlined in red. South St is a vertical road to the left, and Princes Hwy is a horizontal road at the bottom.

REFER TO OTHER DRAWINGS OR
OUT OF SCOPE

--- SITE BOUNDARY LINE

- - - DEMOLITION SCOPE

--- DASHED OUTLINE INDICATES EXTENT OF
NEW DDA-COMPLIANT WORKS

EXISTING WALLS AND STRUCTURE

NEW WALLS AND STRUCTURE

Site A: 1 South St, Kogarah NSW 2217
Site B: 119-129 Princes Hwy & 2 Hogben St,
Kogarah NSW 2217

Located on Bidjigal Country

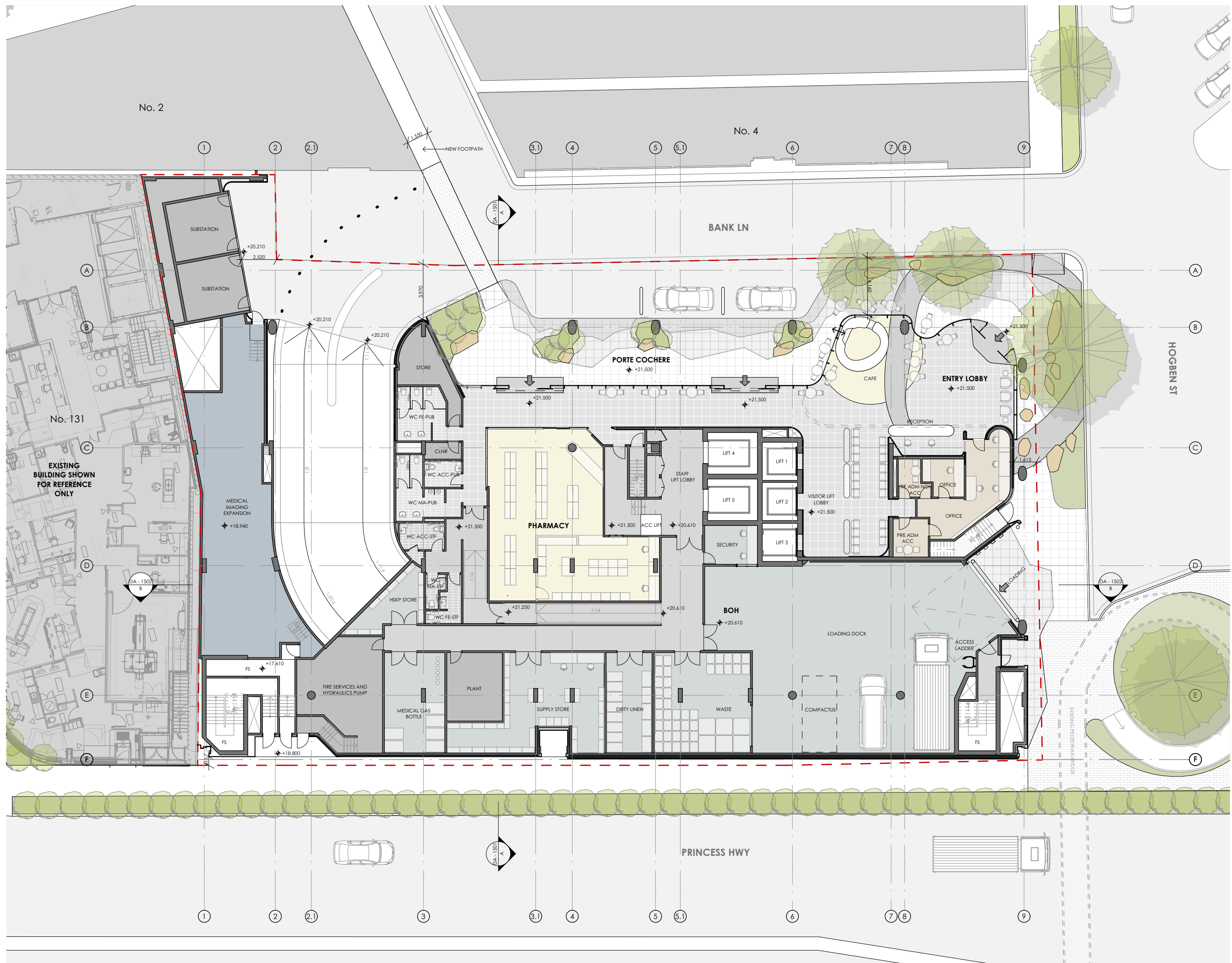
PHASE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT - SSDA

PROJECT MANAGER



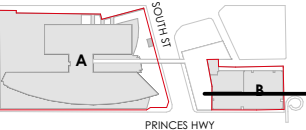
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JF

DRAWING
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN: SITE B - BANK LN
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SSUE
G

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KEY:



PROJECT
St George Private Hospital Expansion
Site A: 1 South St, Kogarah NSW 2217
Site B: 119-129 Princes Hwy & 2 Hogben St, Kogarah NSW 2217
Located on Bidjigal Country
PHASE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT - SSDA
PROJECT MANAGER



SCALE 1:250 @A3
DRAWN BY TEAM
APPROVED BY JF

PRINT DATE 10/20/2025

DRAWING
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT SECTION: SITE B - BANK LN
SECTION B-B

PROJECT NUMBER 22505
DRAWING NUMBER DA - 1502
ISSUE G



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REFER TO OTHER DRAWINGS OR OUT OF SCOPE

--- SITE BOUNDARY LINE

- - - DEMOLITION SCOPE

--- DASHED OUTLINE INDICATES EXTENT OF NEW DDA-COMPLIANT WORKS

EXISTING WALLS AND STRUCTURE

NEW WALLS AND STRUCTURE

PROJECT MANAGER





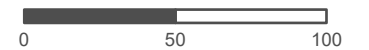
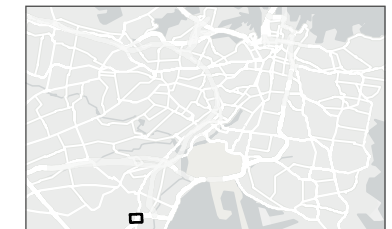
FIGURE 6.4
Impact of Ground Disturbance Area

Legend

-  Project Area
-  St George Private Hospital
-  Local Government Area
-  Road

Impact Level

-  High
-  Moderate
-  Low



Scale 1:2,500 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 55



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7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on a review of available background information, the outcomes of a visual inspection and a consideration of all relevant Project and heritage listing information, this assessment has determined the following.

Built Heritage

- The proposed works will not directly (physically) impact any locally listed heritage items
- The Project will have a visual impact on two heritage items located in the vicinity (#1193 'Shop and residence' and #1176 'Shop and residence'), but no visual impact on any other heritage items
 - Visual impacts to both of these items relate to the visibility of the new clinical tower within existing views to these items. The clinical tower will, due to its proposed scale, be visible within views to these items. However, views to these items and their general settings have already been impacted by multi-storey contemporary development, with both items being situated in a highly developed urban environment where such development is both expected and common. Given the existing context of these items, the proposed clinical tower will not necessarily result in a significantly greater degree of visual impact than existing contemporary development already has
 - The principal (front) façades of these items will not be obscured, with existing views to them maintained
 - Principal views from the front façades of the items will also be maintained. Views from the side (southern) façade of #1193 'Shop and residence' will be impacted, however these views are non-significant and do not contribute to the heritage significance of the item in any way.
- Overall, these indirect (visual) impacts are assessed to be acceptable given the context of the heritage items and the extent to which their contexts and settings have already been altered by comparable contemporary development.

Historical Archaeology

- Within the northern portion of the Project Area the construction footprint will encompass the entirety the area and will require substantial earthworks and excavation. Within the southern portion of the Project Area, the upgrades to the existing St George Hospital main campus will generally require low levels of ground disturbance, with sub-surface works limited to the external landscaping and installations of a gas storage system.
- There is moderate potential for archaeological material to be present within the northern portion of the Project Area and low potential for material to be present within the southern portion of the Project Area.
- Archaeological material within the northern portion, if present, has the potential to be of local significance. Archaeological material within the southern portion, if present, is not anticipated to be of significance. As such, no further investigation of the southern portion is recommended with regard to historical archaeology.

- The proposed project would result in substantial disturbance within the northern portion and the likely complete removal of any archaeological material, if present. As archaeological material within the northern portion of the Project Area has the potential to be of local significance, it is recommended that archaeological investigation be undertaken prior works commencing.

7.2 Recommendations

- In recognition of the potential for archaeological remains of local significance to be present within the northern portion of the Project Area, it is recommended that archaeological investigation be undertaken prior to ground disturbance works. Any such investigation must be preceded and informed by the preparation of an appropriate archaeological research design and methodology report.
- Archaeological material within the southern portion, if present, is not anticipated to be of significance. As such, no further investigation of the southern portion is recommended with regard to historical archaeology.
- As no direct impacts will occur to heritage items in the vicinity of the Project Area, and therefore no changes will occur to these items, no further assessment or recording (such as photographic archival recording) are recommended.
- In the unlikely event that potential human skeletal material is exposed, work in the vicinity of the remains is to halt immediately to allow assessment and management. If the remains are suspected to be human, a physical anthropologist, Heritage NSW (and potentially the local police) will be contacted to determine an appropriate course of action.

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